

A
DECLARATION
OF THE
COMMITTEE of the *ESTATES*
OF THE
Parliament of Scotland
TO THE
Honorable Houses of the Parliament,
and to all their
BRETHREN of *ENGLAND*:
CONCERNING
The Necessitie, Grounds, and Ends, of their
ENGAGEMENT:
And of the Return of the Scots Army into
ENGLAND.

LONDON,
Printed for Robert Basseck, at the sign of the Kings head in
Pauls Church-yard. MDCXLVIII.

DECLARATION

OF THE

COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSES

OF THE

Parliament of Scotland

IN THE

House of Commons

AND

THE HOUSE OF LORDS

IN

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*A Declaration of the Committee of the
Estates of the Parliament of Scot-
land, &c.*

AFTER so long continuance of the sad Calami-
ties that have almost wasted these three King-
doms, and the uninterrupted endeavors of this
Nation to have all the Causes of them re-
moved; We cannot possibly express with what grief
of soul we find them still more likely to be increased
then diminished; neither did any part of our former
sufferings more deeply afflict us then again to be neces-
sitated to Expressions and Actions, that by some will
rather be lookt upon as incentives of new troubles,
then means to quiet and calm the present distempers:
Wherefore we have thought fit to offer this ensuing
Declaration to the Honorable Houses of the Parlia-
ment, and to our Brethren of *England*, for satisfacti-
on of all Religious, Loyal and honest men, That Hea-
ven and Earth may bear witnesses with us of the neces-
sity of our Engagement and Undertaking at this time,
and of the candor of our Intentions and Resoluti-
ons.

After that by the blessing of God upon the endea-
vors of this Nation, and their Armies at home, and in
England, in two several Expeditions, a happy Peace
was settled, Religion and the just Liberties of this

Kingdom established, a Parliament called in *England*, and great progress made towards the redress of all grievances, and reforming abuses both in Church and State: It pleased *God* again to call us to new troubles, for the differences betwixt the King and Parliament being increased and heightened into a bloody War, the many Addresses of this Kingdom to his Majesty and the two Houses, for an amicable composition of differences, having proved fruitless and ineffectual, and the Parliament reduced to a low condition, This Kingdom was invired to the assistance of their Brethren, large professions by them were made of their desires of unity and uniformity in Religion of a nearer conjunction with this Kingdom, and the dangers were fully represented to us of a prevailing party in *England*, different from us in Religion and Church government. It was then acknowledged that the same Fate in Religion attended both. And because it was well known that although unhappy differences have arisen betwixt his Majesty and his subjects in that Kingdom, yet *Scotland* could never be drawn into any Action against his Majesty, or that Fidelity and Subjection which they owe to him and his posterity; large professions were therefore made by the two Houses of their Loyalty to the King, whose greatness and Authority they profess they never intended to diminish, as may more fully appear in the several Declarations; Commissioners were sent into this Kingdom. Invitations renewed, a Treaty made, and a Covenant solemnly sworn and signed for Reformation and defence of Religion, the honor and happiness of the King, and the

the Peace and Safety of the Kingdoms.

Thus both Kingdomes were equally and mutuall y engaged, and in pursuance of that Covenant and Treary an Army marched into England in the hardest season, and both Kingdoms in their joynt Declaracion 6 Jan. 1643 obliged themselves and decreed never to lay down Arms til Truth and Peace, by the blessing of God, were settled in this Island upon a firm foundation, for the present and future generations; Although we shall not mention what success that Army had, what blood they lost both in *Scotland and England*, what hardships they endured, and how much this Kingdom was thereby impoverished; Yet we cannot but remember, how that by the blessing of God upon the joynt Councils and Forces of both Kingdoms, the two Houses of Parliament were recovered into a condition of making good those Engagements: And with what unity both Kingdoms proceeded towards the attaining of those ends, until that party in the Houses, who since have declared themselves *Independents* (who seemed most forward in engaging of this Kingdom, and at first professed greatest care of our Army) had attained to power, discovered their *intention*, and interrupted all those fair *beginnings*, They created and fomented jealousies against the Scots, and by their *influence* on the Houses, cashiered all in *England* by Sea and Land, how eminent, how faithful soever, that they could not confide in: And by the success of their new modell'd Army (for the most part Sectaries) they engrossed all power military and civil into their own and their creatures hands.

The

The Propositions formerly agreed on by both Kingdoms, and treated on at *Uxbridge*, were altered, yet this Kingdom was content so far to deny themselves and their own Interests, as to wave the Propositions most advantageous to *Scotland*, and for witnessing their desires of Peace, to joyn in these, framed by the two Houses, where the Independents had got such a power. And for the greatest testimony of our confidence in the Honorable Houses of Parliament, (notwithstanding the many injuries and discouragements received in *England*, from the then and still prevailing party in the English Army, and their Abettors, who were grown *Anti-Covenanters*, and threatned a disappointment of all the ends of the Covenant:) upon the publique faith of the two Houses given to us, for the preservation and safety of His Majesties sacred Person, and of making joynt addresses to His Majesty for settling a safe and well-grounded Peace, and free access of all imployed by this Kingdom to His Majesty: The Armies of *Scotland* returned from *England*, and left the King with the English Commissioners. Most of our Army were immediatly thereafter disbanded, and no more kept on foot, but so many as were necessary for reducing some Scottish Rebels and Irish Subjects of the Crown of *England*, (whom by the large Treaty *England* was bound to reduce.) We expected that the like course would have been taken for disbanding the Armies in *England*, and none kept on foot, but such as were necessary for the Garrisons and safety of the Kingdom, (there being then no profest enemy in arms,) and these to have been such as both Kingdoms might

might have confided in for affection, to Religion and Monarchy. Whereunto the Honorable Houses of the Parliament did effectually apply themselves, as appears by their Declaration of the 28. of May, 1649. But the Independent Party was as diligent to hinder it, first, by contriving and procuring a Petition from the Army against their disbanding, which by the Houses was vored mutinous, and the Abettors of its enemies to the State. Two hundred thousand pound was provided, and Commissioners sent down to the Army for disbanding it, and engaging a considerable supply for *Ireland*, under the command of General Major *Skippon*, and Lieutenant General *Maffer*, a hundred sixty seven Presbyterian Officers engaged for *Ireland*, and gave obedience to the Commands of the Parliament. But on a sudden, the Sectaries of that Army drew themselves together, entered into a solemn Engagement against the Resolutions of the Parliament, cashiered all the Presbyterian Officers, who had adhered to the Parliament, or subscribed for *Ireland*, placed Sectaries in their charges, erected a supreme Council of Agitators, &c then grew indeed into a complete new model. Soon thereafter a party out of several Regiments (commanded by a Taylor, a Cornet of theirs, one *Joyce*) violently seized on the Person of the King, and carried him from his House at *Holby* against his own will, and the Protestation of the Commissioners then attending upon him, and against the declared Resolutions of both Kingdoms. And though this Action was at first disavowed by the General, yet it appears to have been done by some underhand War-
ran,

rant; for the King was kept still within the Armies quarters, strong guards placed about him: And when the Houses thought fit, to command the Army not to come within thirty miles of *London*, and to Vote His Majesties coming to *Richmond*: They by threatening message forced the recalling of these Votes, and carrye the King along with them to *Hatfield*, and other places at their pleasure.

The Houses did then justly think it necessary to look to their own preservation, lest they should be served as His Majesty was. And upon the 11. of *June*, 1647. they appointed a Committee of Safety to meet with the Militia of *London*, and consider upon the Preservation of the Parliament and City: The great work of the Army being to new-model the Parliament, as well as they had done themselves, and to subdue and enslave that great and glorious City.

In order whereunto, they first began with a false and frivellous general Charge against divers Members of the Houses, eminent for affection and Actions in this Cause, and violently prest their suspension from the Houses. But upon a full and free debate, it was Voted to be against the Law to suspend any Member upon a general Charge, without bringing in and proving of particulars. This procedure did not fit the Armies occasions; Therefore by several threatening Messages, That they would march to *Westminster*, That they would purge the House, and that they must take extraordinary Courses. They force the Houses to recall their Votes for a Committee of Safety, to disband what Forces they

they had drawn together under *Presbyterian* Officers; They compell the Eleven Members to withdraw from their Attendance in the House; And the *Militia* of *London* at the unanimous desire of the Common-Councell, being then settled in the hands of such persons as the City might most confide in; The Army to perfect their Designs upon them, enforced the Houses to a New Modell of that *Militia*. Having thus in their Power the Person of His Majesty, and having overawed the Parliament and City, they disperse themselves in the severall Counties about *London*, List and raise daily more Forces, and resolve to settle (or rather alter and subvert) Religion and Government after their own will; as is held forth in their Proposals which they first presented to his Majesty, and afterwards sent to the Houses, as that which they would have the ground of Peace. But the City was so enayed at the change of their *Militia*, that they come down to *Westminster* to Petition against it; and the Prentices (who had learned from the Army, the powerfulllest Arguments to perswade) came in multitudes, and pressed the granting of the Common-Councels Petition. Thus on the 26 of *July* 1647. the Houses againe settled the *Militia* as formerly; Many in *London* entered into an Engagement, but the *Militia* of *London* quieted all Tumules, settled orderly Guards, and the next day the House of Commons sate quietly. Yet it was resolved by that Party, that the two Speakers and the friends of the Army should flie thither, which they did, the Houses notwithstanding sate, chose new Speakers, revive the Committee of Safety, and put them-

selves in a Posture of Defence: And upon the desires
 of the Commissioners of this Kingdom, They in-
 vited his Majesty to come to *London, with Honour,*
Freedom, and Safety. The Army drew together, re-
 fused to own the Parliament, declared against them,
 printed their own Proposals, cried out against a
 New Warre. And in the meane time they and their
 friends that fled to them, being engaged by writing
 to live and die together, marched up against the
 Parliament and City, who seemed to have been in a
 readinesse to oppose them, untill (by the endeavours
 of some that were better friends to the Sectaries then
 the Parliament and City by their many addressees to
 the Army and towns,) the City was surrendered: And
 the Sectaries having brought up the Speakers, and
 Members that fled to them, Marched in Triumph
 through *London* with Lawell in their Ha's: Sir *Tho-*
mas Fairfax was made Captain Generall of all
England, Constable of the Tower of *London*, and
 Commander of all the Garrisons in *England*; He put
 out an honest faithfull Citizen, and put in a Sectary
 Lieutenant of the Tower, and then they set afresh
 upon opening of the House (as they called it) seven
 Lords were impeached of a new pretended Treason;
 The Eleven Members forced to flee, and after a
 fortnight debate being often carried in the Negative
 (for a little Liberty yet remained) at last by a threat-
 ning Declaration from the Army, and the sword-
 men coming into the House, all Orders past in
 absence of the old Speakers were repealed, and some
 of the active st of the Houses, the Lord Mayor, three
 honest Aldermen, and divers Common-Council-
 lers.

lost of London, charged and imprisoned, the Officers of the City altered, and all upon generall Accusations for leaving a New Warre: But indeed, really for being zealous for the ends of the *Commons*, and for defence of the Priviledge (yea, the being) of the Parliament, against the violence and insolency of this Schismatick Army. *And thus the Liberty of the Parliament being thus destroyed by their own servants, contrary to their many professions: The famous City of London enslaved to Sectaries: And not only those Priviledges taken from them, which by their faithfullness to the Parliament, and with the expence of so much Blood and Treasure, they had merited; but even their ancient Liberties trodden on, and all things governed at Westminster and London according to orders from the Court of Warre, who also by a Raiging Spirit of Levelling Democracy, were ordered to be overruled by the new Supreme Councell of Agitators, who had been Souldiers, and now were returned Superlative Commanders. As the labour of the Independent was to Court the People, and the Souldery by Declarations and Engagements (which they as soon falsified,) and even to trade with the Papists (as was informed) so they studied to interest the Kings Party, and cudgelled some of them to purpose, that were most obnoxious to the Parliament and excepted in the Propositions; But they soon manifested to the World what their intentions were to the King, For after they had made use of detaining his Majesties Person in their Army, and of pretending for his interest and party, to enable them to subdue the Parliament and City, That work being over, they first grew severer to his Party,*

(except such as they still made very good use of). And then enleavoured by threatening to fright him away from *Hampton-Court*. The power of the Levellers was much talked of, untill his Majesty was sure in the Isle of Wight, and then their Lieutenant-Generall found a meanes to quiet them. In the Isle of Wight, they first made his Majesty prisoner without any knowne Authority, and then got the Houses to owne and order it; and by the prevalence of the Independent Party, Votes were past; making another kinde of new high treason, *To make any further Application to the King, or write to him, or to receive Letters from him.* A Severity greater then is usuall against Malefactors. And for justifying of these Votes, a Declaration was published with many false scandalls cast upon his Majesty. And it is even declared, That they will put no more Trust in him; yea, now we are informed, that by horrid treachery and poyson endeavours are used to take away his life.

And as that Independent Party hath endeavoured to subvert the begun Reformation of Religion; to destroy the King and Monarchy; and overthrow the Parliament; and persecute honest men: So it hath been their study, even since the removeall of the Scots Army, to breake the happy Union betwixt the Kingdomes; to lay aside the Covenant; disappoint all the Ends of it; and violate all Treaties betwixt the Kingdomes. Wee shall not need to repeat the Jealousies they created and fomented against *Scotland*, and the *Scots Commissioners*, and our Army whilst it was there; how they withheld the maintenance from them due by the Treaty; that by free Quarters they might grow burthensome
and

and odious to the Countrey; nor need we now to mention any violation of the large Treaty concerning the remainder of money due by Treaty for our Army in *Ireland*; or by the late Treaty upon the march of our Army: nor shall we now insist upon the breach of that Article of the large Treaty, by which the Houses were obliged to pursue, take; and punish the Irish Rebels, Subjects of the Crowne of *England*, who so long infested us. We have already declared what breaches they have made of the solemn Engagements for the King: And when our Commissioners at *London* demanded, whether the Votcs against all Application to his Majesty did extend to his Subjects of *Scotland*, to debarre such as are warranted by the Parliament of this Kingdome, or their Committees, from free access to, or intercourse with his Majesty; or that he should be hindered from, and so made incapable of any Act of Government in relation to the affairs of *Scotland*. No answer was then nor as yet is returned thereunto, but before that time, not onely such as had warrant for access to him were debarred thereof (notwithstanding of the Engagement of the House the 27. of *January*, 1647.) to the contrary: But even the Earle of *Lantherdale*, a publique Minister of this Kingdome; contrary to that Engagement; and to the Law of Nations. was violently removed by a party of the Army from *Woolburne*; where his Majesty then was, and not suffered to have access to him; and though reparation was therein desired by the last Committee of Estates yet none was given. And although by the eighth Article of the Treaty, 1643. it is agreed, That no Collation, Pacification,

nor Agreement for Peace, whatsoever shall be made by either Kingdome, or the Armies of either Kingdome without the mutuall advice and consent of both Kingdomes. (which Engagement the Houses of Parliament also repeated in their Letter of the 27. of January, 1647. to observe that Article, after the removall of our Army out of *England*) yet contrary therunto, the Sectaries and their Adherents framed Proposals destructive to the ends of the Covenant, which were presented to his Majesty without the advice and consent of the Kingdome of *Scotland*; and having cunningly inferred therein, some things more pleasing to his Majesty, then the Propositions of both Kingdomes were; it was their study to perswade his Majesty in his answer to the Propositions at *Hampton Court*, to throw himselfe on the Proposals, and thereby unsatisfie both his Kingdomes; which assoone as the King had done, they themselves laid them aside, and used his Majesty as we have before exprest. And whereas the Houses of Parliament whilst in liberty, made it their work, first to disband the Army before any application to bee made to his Majesty; the Independant party having the King within the Quarters of their Army, and the City reduced, prest vehemently the sending of the Propositions of both Kingdomes (whilst themselves were fastest trinketting with their Proposals.) A short and peremptory day was set for the delivery of the Propositions, without the advice and consent of the Commissioners of the Kingdome of *Scotland* then at *London*, and instructions given that if the *Scots* Commissioners were not there at that day, the Propositions should nevertheless

neverthelesse bee delivered without them; and as we have great reason to beleewe, that it was the study of the Sectaries, and those that were their instruments in that Treaty; that his Majesty should not satisfie his Parliaments by his answer; yet upon that answer by the power and prevalency of that party; the Parliament laid aside the Propositions agreed on by both Kingdoms, and have contrary to the Treaty, framed and presented Propositions and Bills to his Majesty, against which the Commissioners of this Kingdom declared, & thereafter by Order according to their instructions, protested against them in the *House*, as being destructive to Religion, the Crown and Union of the Kingdomes, as may at large be seen, in that Printed Answer to the new Propositions, which the Parliament here have owned and approved as the sense of this Kingdome, and which we hold as there repeated.

The Parliament of this Kingdome, taking into their consideration, the dangers thus threatening Religion, his Majesties sacred Person and Posterity, yea Monarchy and all Government: how that by the injustice, violence, and treachery of the *Independents* and their adherents in Parliament and Army, the Covenant was laid aside, all the ends of it frustrated, Toleration countenanced, and by the new Propositions endeavoured to be settled, his Majesty imprisoned, and such height of insolencies committed against him, the priviledges, yea the being of the Parliament in a manner destroyed, and the foundations of it razed; The famous City of *London* (to which this Nation and all that are faithfull in this Cause,

Cause, must needs acknowledge so great obligations received, its Liberties trodden on, and many of the best affected to the Covenant in Parliament and City for their fidelity persecuted and driven away; the Treaties with, and Engagements to this Nation broken, the publique Faith of *England*, yea almost all Lawes divine and humane violated, the people of *England* oppressed with Free-quarter and Taxes, and the union and brotherly correspondence betwixt the Kingdomes much weakened and endeavoured to be taken away. And being very sensible of the many injuries and affronts to this Nation, their Army, and those employed by them, weighing also well how fruitlesse all their endeavours by way of Treaties and Messiges, for curing those evils and removing those differences had proven: and how little regard was had to our Commissioners, and their endeavours at *London* of late, thought it high time to look to their own preservation, and to put this Kingdome into a posture of Armes. Yet before any further engagement, they resolved to try if by the three just and necessary demands of the 26. *Aprill* made to the Houses of Parliament, it were possible in an amicable way to compose these differences, and provide for the security of Religion of his Majesty, and of the Peace and Union of the Kingdomes; to the which had a satisfactory answer been returned, all the inconveniences that may ensue might have been prevented, which we have still since that time patiently expected.

But instead of security to Religion according to the Covenant against the dangers on all hands, instead of freeing his Majesty from his base imprisonment

sonment. That he may come to some of his houses in or neer *London*, with Honor, freedome and Safety, where both Kingdoms may make their applications to him for settling Religion, and a well grounded Peace ; In stead of disbanding the Army of Sectaries (by whose Power and Tyranny all these Evills were come upon us and further threaten us) without taking any notice at all of what upon so just and necessary grounds we demanded, without any reparation made for the many injuries done to this Kingdome and those employed by them, or any Answer to that demand made by our Commissioners, whether it was intended that his Majestie should be debarred of exercising any Act of Government in relation to this Kingdom? Or whether Scotsmen imploied and allowed by *Scotland* might have free access to him. In stead we say of all these, we have received three Propositions to be presented to his Majesty, That after his Majesties Assent thereto, and to such Acts of Parliament as shall be offered by both Houses for Confirmation thereof, then both Houses will treat with his Majesty (without telling him or us where or with what security to either) concerning the future settlement of the Governement of the Church and settlement of the *Militia* and the rest of the Propositions formerly tendred at *Hampton-court*, and a desire from the English Commissioners residing here, for us to prepare such Propositions as we shall judge fit and necessary for this Kingdom, that they may be sent to his Majestie with all convenient speed ; they did also communicate to us some Votes of the two Houses, and the Committee of Estates told them, That they could re-

turn no Answer till first they received satisfaction to the demands of the 26. of *Aprill*. And these are as little satisfied, Religion, the King and Kingdomes as little secured, and the solid grounds of a religious and good Peace, as little provided for now as formerly.

We shall not much insist upon the particulars of these three Propositions, Our Commissioners did on some of them so fully express themselves, especially that of the *Militia* in their late Answer to the Propositions before they went to the Isle of *Wight*, (which we here hold as repeated) But we cannot conceal how very unsatisfactory that concerning Religion is, & we are sorry to see other Interests stil so carefully provided for, and so little Securitie to Religion, which indeed was the many and principall cause of our engagement in the late wars. In these Propositions we still find the Covenant omitted, One end of it only mentioned by way of Narrative, and the Propositions for uniformity according to the Covenant with all other the Propositions of Religion, left to the future Treaty. And all that is now desired, is, That Presbyteriall Government be confirmed by Act of Parliament, in such manner as both Houses of Parliament have agreed in severall Ordinances of Parliament, that is to say, &c. The Commissioners of the Parliament and generall Assembly of this Kingdome have severall times exprest their sense of these Ordinances, which we shall not here repeat; But we doubt this new, &c. be of a larger extent, and relates to that impious Toleration, settled by both Houses so contrary to the Covenant, so destructive to the ends of it, and for ought we know not yet repealed. Against the

which this Kingdom hath so fully declared in the aforementioned Answer to the new Propositions; for it was then brought in as a Part of the Proposition for settling Presbyterial Government, as the way that both the Houses then agreed too: And seeing the same overawing power continues, which first brought in that Toleration avowedly, we have reason to apprehend it still remains; But it is now covered and rolled up in this new, &c. And we have the greater reason to be unsatisfied, that Presbyteriall Government is only demanded for three years; And in the end of the Propositions, it is profest, that the Houses will treat with his Majesty, concerning the future settlement of the Government of the Church, without relating the Covenant as a Rule of the Government, or the Propositions formerly agreed upon by both Kingdomes. But in such a generall as may overthrow all the Reformation established, and open a doore to Hierarchy or Anarchy, to Episcopacy or Independency, and to Toleration, all abjured in our solemn Covenant.

And seeing no satisfaction is given to the so just and necessary demands of the Parliament of the twenty sixth of *April*, either for Religion or the Kings Majestie; But that Religion is still in as much hazard as ever; the King still barbarously detained in his base imprisonment. And as we are credibly informed daily, in danger of his life by Treachery and poison. And that Army of Sectaries, (The great cause of all our evils and dangers) still kept up, strengthened, and a great part of it now marched close to our Border, Though this Kingdome shall neve be averse from giving and receiving by mutuall satisfacti-

on by Treaty, yet we cannot agree to those Propositions, nor joyne with the two Houses in presenting of them to his Majesty, whilst neither King nor Parliament enjoy their Liberties.

Wherefore we cannot longer, as unconcerned Spectators, be witnesses to the losse and ruine of all, which by the Oath of God, that lyes upon us in our Solemne League and Covenant, and by many other obligations we are bound to endeavour to preserve. And the ends being now the same, for which we were invited, and in prosecution whereof we lost so much blood, did undergo so many hardships, and so much impoverished our own Countrey. And being ingaged by the joynt Declaration of both Kingdomes, never to lay down Armes till truth and peace be settled in this Island, upon a firme foundation for the present and future Generations, being also invited thereunto by many of that Kingdome joyned in Covenant with us. Our forces are againe in *England*, and in discharge of our duties to God, our Native King, our own Country, and our Brethren in *England*, we have undertaken this so necessary engagement, in prosecution of those just, pious and loyall ends, to which we are so solemnly sworne. And although we have not at all departed from our good old principles, and that our demands and desires are contained in our severall Declarations, Papers and Addresses this time past to the Houses of Parliament. Yet seeing by the malice of our enemies, many scandalous and false Aspersions are cast upon us, our Actions and Intentions traduced, and Jealousies raised in the mindes of many good (though too credulous) men, both at home and abroad: For satisfaction of all

that are satisfiable, and to witnesse the sincerity of our intentions and resolutions, we shall here repeat our most materiall desires, and the grounds of our undertakings.

And first, we declare before God and all the world, that we are resolved sincerely, really, constantly to maintaine and preserve inviolably with the hazzard of our lives and fortunes, and all that is dearest unto us, The Reformation, of Religion, in doctrine, worship, discipline and Government, as it is by the mercy of God and His Majesties goodnesse, established by Law amongst us, and neither to suffer it by fraud or force to be taken from us, nor yet to endure the bringing in of Episcopacy, the Book of Common Prayer, or any other of these innovations & superstitions thrown out of this Kirk (as some have been so impudent to aver) and also with the same sincerity, reality, and constancy in our places and callings, to the uttermost of our power, faithfully to endeavor the confirming what is already done in the work of Reformation, establishing the Covenant, and attaining all the ends of it in *England and Ireland*, particularly Reformation of Religion and uniformity according to the Covenant.

2. We do also declare that we will endeavour the Rescue of His Majesties person from his base imprisonment, That He may come with Honour, Freedome and Safety to some of His own Houses in or near *London*, that the Parliament of both Kingdoms may make their applications to him for obtaining His Royall assent to such desires as shall be by them presented unto Him for establishing Religion as is above exprest, and settling a well grounded Peace. That so His Majesty may live in
the

the splendour and glory of His Royall Progeni-
tours as becometh His Royall place and dignity
That all differences and troubles may end in mutu-
all confidence and rejoycing, The King may enjoy
the comfort of His Royall Consort and children
with other contentments : And we after so great
distractions and long continued sufferings, may reap
the blessed fruits of Truth and Peace under His
Government; for however the late procedures of
this Kingdome may have been misunderstood, yet
God knows that we have never admitted of any
thoughts to the prejudice of our Gracious Sove-
raigne, His Person and Government. To whom we
pray, that the Lord will grant a long and a happy
Raigne; And that there may not want one of His
seed to rule over us rightly, and to sit upon His
Throne while the Sun and Moon endureth.

3 That the Two Houses of Parliament may be re-
stored to their Freedome, that all Members who
have been faithfull to this Cause, may freely and ea-
sily attend their charges, That the Parliament be-
ing masters of their own Councells and Results,
They may together with the advice and consent of
the Kingdome of *Scotland* conclude in a Treaty
with His Majesty; All other things expedient to a
thorough settlement.

4 That the City of *London* which hath expend-
ed so much in blood and treasure, may have their
former Propositions presented to the King, at
Oxford and *Newcastle* prest as was formerly intend-
ed.

5 That the Army of Se&aries under the Com-
mand of *Thomas* Lord *Fairfax* of *Cameron* be disban-
ded, and none imployed either in relation to
the prosecution of the War in *Ireland*, or the
necessary

necessary Garisons and Forces, but such as have or shall take the Covenant, and are well affected to Religion and Government, that so the people of *England* may be eased of Taxes, free quarter and other such impositions under which they have so long groaned.

6 And although the interest of Religion, the King and Kingdomes, and the settling of a solid Peace, be the cause of this undertaking, yet we do not doubt but due regard will be had to the concerns of *Scotland*, contained in our severall former demands, both in relation to what is due to this Kingdome and their Armies here and in *Ireland*; as also what is necessary for the better safety, union, and Government of the Kingdomes.

We have now exprest the true grounds and reasons of this engagement, and the ends we propose to our selves, and we do expect that none who will not declare themselves enemies to God, the King, the Parliaments, and Peace of these Kingdoms, will oppose us in this so pious, so necessary an undertaking; And therefore we hope all jealousies and misunderstandings will be laid aside, and that we shall meet with a hearty concurrence both of all the Subjects of this Kingdome, and of our Brethren of *England*; And we do declare that it shall be our endeavor to protect in their persons & goods all of the English Nation who shall join in Covenant with us, and for prosecuting of these ends, and that we will do prejudice, nor use violence to none (as farre as we are able) but such as oppose us, or those ends above mentioned. Particularly we shall endeavour that the Arrears due to all Souldiers who have served the Parl. of *England* in this cause (excepting such as have engaged and abetted the Army in their courses, and shall

shall not immediately desert them) may have their accounts audited, part of the Arrears paid, and security for the rest, with full indemnity.

And because our Army will be necessitated to live upon the Countrey, untill a regular course be taken for their maintenance. We do declare, That it shall be our care that they carry themselves as soberly, and be as little burthensome as is possible; and that before we return, we shall labor to see the Northern Counties satisfied for what extraordinary burthens they sustain.

To conclude, we declare before God and the world, That we resolve by Gods assistance in all our proceedings never to break on our parts, the Union betwixt the Kingdomes, nor to encroach upon the Nationall Rights of the Subjects of *England*, or to entrench upon their just Liberties, much lesse is it our intention, at all to make a Nationall engagement against the Parliament and Kingdom of *England*; But for them whose freedome, priviledges, and happines shall ever be as dear to us as our own; And that our just desires being provided for and secured, then immediately our Army shall depart the Kingdom of *England*; and return peaceably home again, whereof wee have twice already given reall Testimonies, our intentions being ever the same with our professions, resolving still to continue stedfast in the prosecution of them, for the accomplishment whereof, we shall be ready to sacrifice both our lives and Fortunes.

Signed,
Arch. Primrose Clerk.

Copia vera

F I N I S.